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A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,
Hongkong, China, and Manila.

BIRTHS.

On Christmas Day, at Southsea, the wife of Captain JASPER GRAHAM MAYNE, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, of a daughter (Mary Angela).

On the 29th Dec., at 154, King Henry's-road, London, N.W., the wife of HARRY BELFORD WILKES, of Fochow, China, of a daughter.

DEATH.

On Christmas morning, at Jermyn-street, London, ARCHIBALD MACCLYNT, of Hongkong, aged 43 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1890.

For the past ten days a rumour has been current that the Hon. C. P. CHATER had tendered his resignation as Permanent Managing Director of the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company, Limited; on Friday last the rumour became a certainty. It is understood that Mr. CHATER, construing the lukewarm action of the shareholders at the meeting held on January 23rd, after his emphatic response to the personal attack of Mr. C. S. TAYLOR, as a lack of confidence in himself and his administration of the Company's business, felt he had no alternative but to place his resignation in the hands of the Board, and he accordingly did so. From one point of view Mr. CHATER's decision in this matter may be commendable, but without desiring to fetter in the least degree any man's self respect and independence of action, we are of opinion on the whole that his resignation cannot be fully justified. Of course the Managing Director of the Land Investment Company had an indisputable legal right to resign whenever he thought proper, a provision to that effect being embodied in No. 79 of the registered Articles of Association; but in this particular case there are cogent reasons why this right should not have been exercised unless under extraordinary circumstances, which, we contend, did not arise at the meeting in

question. It is well known that the inception and formation of the Land Investment Co. was almost entirely due to Mr. CHATER, and it is equally well known that the permanent success of the enterprise mainly depends on his experienced management and influential assistance. There are dozens of shareholders who invested in the stock solely relying on the fact that Mr. CHATER was Permanent Managing Director; they bought shares at comparatively high rates and have patiently borne the bad times the colony has lately passed through, seeing the market price drop from over 150 to 95 without murmuring, but confident that his indomitable energy and unrivalled experience would pull them through safely in the end. As everybody knows, this is a perfectly accurate statement and the all but universal confidence thus reposed in him should have prevented Mr. CHATER from making such a wholesale sacrifice without at least convincing himself that he had sufficient grounds for the belief which induced him to resign.

Now, let us see what this alleged grievance actually amounts to. At the Land Investment Co.'s meeting on the 23rd ulto. Mr. C. S. TAYLOR wanted to know what connection, if any, Mr. CHATER in his position as Managing Director had with the recent inflation and depreciation in value of the Company's stock. The question in itself was a very proper one; Mr. TAYLOR had a perfect right to ask it, and we are quite certain that if it had been fairly put Mr. CHATER would never have refused to return a frank and candid answer. But Mr. TAYLOR went too far; he overstepped the bounds of ordinary license and, doubtless unwittingly and with the best intentions, indulged in very offensive personalities which were uncalled for and very much out of place, and which we venture to think the Chairman (the Hon. J. J. KESWICK) should have nipped in the bud. It was quite within the province of any shareholder to ask if the Managing Director had used his influence and special knowledge to inflate or depreciate the Company's shares in the stock market; but it was certainly not justifiable, besides being in the most execrable taste, to base a very suggestive and ill-natured personal attack on an anonymous placard which some time ago was found posted up on the door of one of our local banks. And if Mr. TAYLOR ever had any sympathies with him in his inquiries, it is quite certain that the *modus operandi* he adopted entirely alienated any support worth having. But besides all this, we doubt very much if "common gossip" was a sufficient basis on which to bring what actually sounded very like a half-veiled insinuation, may more, an indirect accusation of unfair dealing. If facts or figures had been brought forward and arguments fairly based on them to bring home a serious charge of malversation of office, no one would have had reason to complain; but an anonymous placard and "common gossip" made a very thread-bare justification for such an attack. It was no secret, and we believe never has been a secret, that Mr. CHATER and Mr. MOY have for many years been business partners, and it was simply farcical of Mr. TAYLOR to ask that this well-known connection should be publicly repudiated. Mr. CHATER was good-natured enough to reply to his tormentor's queries, but we are not sure that he would not have exercised a wise discretion in quietly ignoring them. No vindication on his part was required, and if a vote of confidence had been thought necessary it would probably have been carried unanimously.

The position and prospects of the Company, as sketched by the Chairman, we propose dealing with to-morrow, and also with what was said about the Report and Statement of Accounts; but in the meantime we hold that we have clearly shown, by simply calling attention to the leading facts of the case, that no occasion has arisen to fairly warrant Mr. CHATER's resignation, and that the Board of Directors would not be justified in accepting it. If thought necessary a special meeting of shareholders could be convened, when any doubt as to the absolute confidence reposed in the Managing Director would at once be set at rest.

TELEGRAMS.

LORD NAPIER'S FUNERAL.

LONDON, January 31st.
The funeral of the late Lord Napier of Magdala was most imposing. The military procession from the Tower to St. Paul's was accompanied by H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief as Her Majesty's proxy.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

The German Government subsidizes the East Africa Steamship Company.

HIGH TIDE IN ENGLAND.

January 24th.
There has been a tremendous tide on the south coast of England. The esplanades at Brighton, Hastings, and Sandgate have been badly damaged.

PORTUGAL.

There is reaction at Lisbon against the Commercial anti-English propaganda.

SERPA PINTO.

January 31st.
Major Serpa Pinto has arrived at Delagoa Bay.

THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS.

The Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia has been attacked with cancer and ordered to Nice in the hope of prolonging his life.

(From the Comedico).

SPAIN IN THE EAST.

MADRID, January 24th.

The new Cabinet have promised numerous naval reforms, including additions to the naval forces in the Philippines, without additional taxation.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. *Orion* left Singapore for Malta via Colombo on Wednesday last.

MESSRS. NORONHA & SONS have forwarded a copy of the Race Book for the ensuing meeting. It is got up in the customary excellent style.

THE returns of the number of visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ending Feb. 2nd, are:—Europeans 172, Chinese 4,895; total, 5,067.

THE doctors say there is a lot of influenza in Hongkong. No wonder. There were sixteen cases on the *Sully* before she reached Ceylon, and three deaths.

MR. CHAS. H. CAMPBELL has been appointed secretary of the Trust and Loan Company of China, Japan, and the Straits (Limited), and the London offices will be at 31, Lombard-street, E.C.

A ROW of matches on the hill above Quarry Bay, occupied by building coolies, got on fire on Saturday night. Nine of the huts were destroyed, together with a quantity of building materials, the damage being estimated at \$1,400.

OUR readers will learn with pleasure that their favourite dentifrice, the *Elkair*, powder and paste of the R. R. F. F. Benedictines of Souillac Abbey has obtained the highest reward bestowed on Dentifrices at the Universal Exhibition of 1889. Honour and glory then to these learned seekers, to the Benedictines of Souillac Abbey and to their general agent, A. Seguin, at Bordeaux.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Hongkong Golf Club held on Wednesday last, it was decided that for the present Mondays and Fridays should be Club days. Balls can be obtained from the Curator of the Links (price 40 cents each), but not more than three will be supplied to any member in the course of one day. The care of the Green has been entrusted to Mr. G. Stewart, to whom any complaints or suggestions should be addressed.

Two unfortunate steam-launches added to their list of accidents this morning. One was the No. 1 Dock launch, and the other the *Morning Star*, belonging to Mr. Dorabjee Nowrojee. At 6.30 a.m. the latter was going eastwards to take in coal, when, in passing a junk near the *Pilot Fish*'s buoy, she suddenly came upon the Dock launch, and ran into her right amidships, cutting through her side into the engine-room. The water came in so fast that there was only time to head her for the shallow spit of ground called the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and beach her. She lies there now nearly under water. The *Morning Star*, for about the fifth time in three months, had her stern pretty badly smashed, but was otherwise uninjured.

It is reported that on the 3rd of the 12th moon, when the troops which Governor Lui Ming-chuan ordered to suppress the Formosa savages near Takow-kae, the savages suddenly sallied out and killed something like 200 soldiers. This act so incensed Governor Lui that he gave a general order to kill all the natives that the soldiers might meet on their way up, and give them no quarter. This order was similar to the one given a great many years ago by another famous Chinese general in Kweichow province, where he suppressed the aborigines in that part of the country. Since this fierce order was issued, strange to say, the Governor's force has been unable to find any savages. Apparently the aborigines must have got information of it, and are now hiding in places where the soldiers are not able to reach them.

The lady fashion writer of a Sydney contemporary remarks:—"And, speaking of false hair, when you do resemble a wrinkled pippin, go to Paris. You are never too delicate to be patched up there, for you can obtain false eyebrows, false eyelashes (to be stuck on with special gum) eye-pencils for shading the lids, and belladonna for increasing the brilliancy of the pupils; rouge, paint of every kind, paint for the lips, paint for the cheeks, paint for the fingers and finger-nails; false hips, false thighs, false calves, false busts that move by machinery in imitation of the real article, false necks, even false fingers can be obtained which screw on to a maimed hand, and not only present a very complete effect under a glove, but really look very creditable without. The junction is hidden by a row of large rings or an elegant mitten, and provided friends do not grasp the hand too tightly, the deception is very complete. Which explains the improvement in the personal appearance of several of our 'leading ladies' who have just returned from the Exposition."

THE Perak correspondent of the *Straits Times* gives the following account of the death of Mr. Strachan:—"A fatal accident occurred at Teluk Anson on the 21st January. Mr. A. D. Strachan, lately sub-agent of the Perak Agency of the Chartered Bank, who had recently been promoted to a post in Singapore, returned here on the day in question to complete the handing over of affairs to his successor, Mr. Cook, and joined in a picnic at the water-fall. Headed two children had climbed up to the highest point of the Fall, and he was in the act of helping a little boy over a ridge, when he slipped, and seized a branch to try and save himself. The branch unfortunately could not support his weight, and, caving in, he fell into the pool below. In his descent he bumped heavily against projecting rocks, and his body, when recovered, was found to be a mass of bruises. The immediate cause of death was ascertained to be drowning, but the skull was badly fractured, as also the right arm and right thigh, so that even had he retained consciousness he would have been unable to extricate himself from the pool. Mr. Strachan was about 35 years of age; he had been seven years in the East, and was contemplating a visit home. He was a very capable and energetic man, and his death was a great loss to the small European community of Teluk Anson. His remains were interred in the cemetery of the Teluk Anson English Church on the afternoon of the 22nd."

WE are informed by the agents (Messrs. D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) that the steamer *Yagan*, with mails from Calcutta, left Singapore for this port to-day, and is expected on or about the 10th inst.

WE learn from Manila that a resident there, with an English name at any rate, was arrested the other day for personating a priest, and so obtaining \$200. He was sentenced to *cadena* for seven years, imprisonment, Manila. Don't peck on the priests! preserves in the Philippines.

THE *Sully* to-day brought three defenders of our hearths and homes back—Inspectors Cradock and Matheson and Detective Sergeant Mann, who had been home on leave. No one will question the usefulness of any of the three, but we certainly do see much justification in the protests made by the acting-inspectors and sergeants against the return of officers like the two last named—men entitled to good pensions—to the exclusion of equally meritorious men from the higher grades.

HER Majesty the Queen was swindled out of \$26 on Thursday, but has since compounded the felony. On the date named Mr. Danenberg, the cashier at the Naval Yard, was paying the men. He gave a box containing \$32 to a Chinese laborer employed in the Victualling department, under the impression that he was paying him \$5. When the mistake was found out the man refused to return the money, and Mrs. Guelph, by deputy, gave him in charge. As he subsequently came to reason, and "turned it up," he was discharged this morning, by Mr. Woodhouse.

CAPT. Dorff, of the *Mammon*, witnessed a characteristic instance of blackmailing on Saturday. He has been accustomed to employ a particular ricksha-coolie, and this trip he took another man. The superseded coolie tried to regain his favor, and, being unsuccessful, said something to his rival, probably to the effect that the latter would be in the Hospital shortly. He threatened him, anyhow, that he extorted ten cents before he would let Capt. Dorff's brougham go on. And then a policeman led him away. Mr. Robinson fined him \$1, and bound him over to keep the peace towards everybody.

AN interesting proposal, says a home paper, is, on foot to raise a subscription among the officers of the Navy for the purpose of helping the newly-consecrated Bishop of Corea, Dr. Corfe, in the object of his adventurous mission. The appeal made to naval men with this object is expressly based upon the very unusual occurrence of a former naval chaplain being raised to the episcopate. In the course of professional experience now verging on a quarter of a century, Dr. Corfe has won the affection and respect of his comrades, on land and ashore. The Navy and Marines have therefore established a service fund to assist him in his work by founding and maintaining hospitals in connection with his mission. A strong committee has been formed under the presidency of Admiral his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

WE learn from the *Courrier d'Haiphong* that a Spanish missionary has sent six messengers with letters to the Europeans who were recently captured at Dong-trien by Kien-van, the robber-chief. Three were detained, and the other three sent back with the reply. Mr. Henri Rogue's letter, dated from "massif montagneux de Denpion," states that he, his brother Victor, and M. Costa, are well, but suffering from the incessant rain, as they are encamped deep in the jungle. He only asked for news of his family. The pirates' demands, previously received, were for—Taela 100,000, on account of the expense of keeping the band up to guard the territory. They now offer to release "the brother of the deaf man" (Henri) for 5000 taels, and 20 pieces of opium. Mr. Briffaut left about a week ago, taking \$70,000 as ransom, and his return is daily expected. Telegraphic advices state that Kien-van has reduced his demand to \$30,000, and the captives are offering \$10,000.

THE *Siam Mercantile Gazette* has the following:—"Two more concessions for gold mines have been signed and sealed this week, both for the province of Ling, south of Siam. The first is in favor of Mr. Kien-van, the Siamese Consul in Singapore, who is in this concession in partnership with Mr. C. M. Allen, of Perseverance estate, Singapore. The second has been granted to Mr. Norman, the correspondent of the *Pail Mall Gazette*. We most heartily congratulate the above named gentlemen on their success. Mr. C. M. Allen has worked about 14 years to obtain his concession, and Mr. Norman for his about as many days. The conditions on which the concessions were given are 5 per cent royalty on the out-turn of gold and 15 per cent on other minerals. The documents conveying the concession are lithographed, and new applications for mining concessions will probably find negotiations going quicker now than in the past, as only the forms are required to be filled up and the accessories to be settled. Mr. Norman has left for Hongkong per *Phra Chula Chon Klao*. Probably the enterprising public of that colony will offer Mr. Norman acceptable terms for his goldmine concession."

The following are the rules for the conduct of visitors to the principal hotel in Oklahoma, according to an American exchange:—"The bugs are troublesome; you'll find the kloroform in bottles on the shelf. 'Gents going to bed with their boots on will be charged extra. 'Three taps at the door means there is a murder in the house, and you must get up. 'Please give your name on the wall-paper, so we know you've been here. 'The other leg of the chair is in the wash-house, if you need it. 'If that hole where the pain of glass is out is too much for you, you'll find a pair of pants between the door to stuff in. 'If you're too cold, put the oilcloth over your bed. 'Don't take off the wall-paper to litte your pipe with. 'Nuff of that already. 'Guests will not take out their bricks in the mattresses. 'If it rains through that hole overhead, you'll find an umbrella under the bed. 'Two men in a room must put up with one chair. 'Please don't empty the sawdust out of the pillars. 'Don't kick about the cockroaches. We don't charge extra for them. 'If there's no towel handy, use a piece of the carpet."

SUPREME COURT.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

(Before Mr. Fiddling Clarke, Acting Chief Justice).

THE "TYPICAL CHINESE BANKRUPT."

Lo Yung Hing, a fat, elderly Chinaman who attended Court under the care of a warder from the Gaol, applied to be adjudicated a bankrupt. The Registrar said that the petition was presented in *forma pauperis*. The debtor had previously petitioned on the 2nd and 10th December, and both petitions had been dismissed

because the schedule did not contain all the necessary particulars.

Mr. Webber said that he opposed the present petition on behalf of the execution creditor and a judgment creditor, each for \$1,000.

Mr. Wotton also opposed it, on behalf of eight creditors, on the same grounds that he had opposed the previous petitions—because the schedule was defective. The debtor had also omitted to give notice to the Governor of the Gaol of his intention to apply for adjudication.

His lordship agreed that that was necessary. He did not see how the petition differed from the previous ones—there were several objections to it. For instance there were no books, and no person named who could prove the debts. Those were fatal objections.

Mr. Webber—I oppose it because we want the books, as we believe he has collected some of his debts. We want to get at the debtors.

His lordship's opinion was then translated to the debtor, who asked for "mercy."

His lordship—You entered a number of debts as assets in the previous schedule, and the Registrar communicated with the persons mentioned, and they every one denied it. It is necessary, too, that you should state in your application what person can prove the debts. You have not done that, nor have you produced any books.

The debtor said that if he were adjudged bankrupt he would go round and try to collect the debts.

The Registrar—This morning a man whom the debtor says owes him money came to me and denied that there had been any transactions between them.

His lordship—You had better communicate with your friends and try and get your books. The petition is dismissed.

The debtor—If you will order my creditors to produce my books.

His lordship—Take him away. He was removed.

CARROZZI CHARGED WITH ASSAULT.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. Robinson, Felix Frederick Carrozz, late chief mate of the *Nanning*, was summoned by Capt. Thomson, of that vessel, and by Capt. Hogg of the *Fooksang*, for assaulting them and using threatening language. Mr. Deacon appeared for the complainants, and by consent the cases were heard concurrently.

Capt. Hogg said:—On Friday last, at 6.30 p.m., I went on board the *Nanning*, on the invitation of Captain Thomson, to dinner. When we had sat down, defendant, who had until that day been acting as chief mate, came in and sat down. Capt. Thomson ordered him to leave the saloon, saying he could not stop there after the language he had used to him that day, and that he no longer belonged to the ship, as he had been paid off. He offered, however, to send defendant his dinner to his cabin. Carrozz refused to leave, and defied the captain to put him out. He was told that he would get no dinner if he stayed. He then threatened to pull the tablecloth off, and got hold of it. He was again ordered out, and he spared up to the captain. The chief engineer and second mate thereupon rose to leave, and I spoke for the first time, telling Carrozz to leave. He refused to leave, and I said, "I will mope the decks up with you." I didn't want to have anything to do with him. He then challenged me to fight, and when I refused he said, "Hogg, you've assaulted me." I denied it, saying that if I had he could summon me. He rejoined that he would give me a chance to summon him, and went away. Shortly afterwards he returned, and handed me a letter, which I tore up and threw on the floor. He said, "I knew you would do that, you dirty cad," adding that he would catch me ashore. Capt. Thomson again ordered him out, and he scolded Thomson and me. He then said, "I suggested that a policeman should be sent for, or defendant put in irons, which caused him to use more abuse. I told him that I should have thought the trouble he had in Japan would have been enough for him, and he then again challenged me to fight, threatening to give me a 'dig in the eye.' He afterwards went out, returning immediately and apologising to me. A policeman came then, but was not asked to do anything. Capt. Thomson and I subsequently went out on deck, and defendant then came up to me and again asserted that I had assaulted him. I said I had not, but he kept on abusing me, and finally struck me with his open hand on the cheek. I told him I would not hit him back, but would make him pay for it. The police were then again sent for, and he was induced to go away with them. Next morning I got a letter saying:—

"Mr. Pig.—Take my advice and don't poke your nose into quarrels that don't concern you, or you will be left in the cold, the same as last night."

Yours truly,

F. F. CARROZZI.

I slept very well on board last night, in spite of your false assertion to the six-foot bobby. I did not answer the letter. I think the defendant is a dangerous man, and I should not like to have anything to do with him, because I am not anxious to be either shot or stabbed. I took it that by being "left in the cold" I might expect another slap in the face, or even a good deal worse. He is a man I shouldn't like to have behind me.

Cross-examined—I never touched you in the cabin. You hit me a pretty hard blow—"I warmed" my face. I may have said to others that it was only a slight blow.

Capt. Thomson was then called. He said:—I have been captain of the *Nanning* since June last. Defendant came into the ship on the 16th of last month, as acting chief mate, and was discharged on the afternoon of the 31st. He used the most insulting language to me when I said "Kien-van" to him. I met Capt. Hogg afterwards, and asked him to dine with me, and he came. We went into the saloon and sat down, and then defendant came in. I told him I would not allow him to sit at my table, and ordered him out, saying I would send his dinner to his room. He became abusive, threatening to pull the tablecloth off. I got up, and he seized my coat-collar violently and pulled me round the corner of the table, and then squared up at me. The chief engineer and second officer got up to go out, and I called them back. Defendant used a lot of bad language, and Capt. Hogg told him it was better to leave quietly than to be put in irons. He turned on Hogg then and threatened to mop up the decks with him. After dinner he came in again and gave Capt. Hogg a letter, which the latter tore up and threw on the floor. He used more bad language, but afterwards apologised to Capt. Hogg, who then went out on deck with me. Defendant, who was talking to my second engineer and the second engineer of the *Fooksang*, came over to us and called Hogg a "four name," striking him as he spoke. Two policemen came afterwards, and I ordered defendant to leave the ship, which, after some demur, he did.

Cross-examined—You were discharged on account of my report to the office. No one touched you in the saloon. I did not say, the following evening, that Captain Hogg and I hustled you out of the saloon. Peter McIntyre, second engineer of the *Fooksang*, and Archibald Lang, chief engineer of the *Nanning*, also gave evidence as to the scene

in the saloon, but neither of them had apparently seen any blow passed. The latter stated that Carrozz expressed great indignation at having been turned out of the saloon by force, especially by a guest.

The case was then adjourned until to-morrow, in order that several witnesses might be subpoenaed.

TRAINING NOTES.

Beautifully mild weather attracted a large audience to witness the training gallops on Saturday morning, the enclosure presenting the appearance of a little race-meeting. The course was what is generally described as "flying," and some wonderful performances, under the circumstances, were recorded. Mr. A. P. MacEwen's Derby griffin Norman was the first performer, and galloped a mile and a half by himself in 35.67, 1.41, 2.16, 2.52 and 3.28, finishing in capital form. This pony, I understand, was picked up in Shanghai for a mere bagatelle, and he goes in such excellent form and stays so well that nothing would surprise me less than to see him beat a lot of the high-priced ones, and win a race of two for his sporting owner. The vaunted "sub" Rayon d'Or was sent by himself to cover a mile steadily, but immediately after being set going he bolted for the gate, and on a second trial repeated the performance. I cannot understand why the trainers of this shapely little bay, knowing thoroughly well his habit of bolting off the course, should have sent him out alone; Saturday's exhibition is likely enough to entirely ruin the animal's prospects of winning a single race the meeting. Rayon d'Or was taken back to his stable, and after a short rest, and a rest out with his stable companion The Spider to keep him inside; they covered the first quarter in 33 seconds, but the Spider stopped at the Bowington gate, and at the Derby starting post the "Wrong un" tried to take his jockey into the ditch, and almost succeeded in doing so. With some difficulty he was persuaded to race home, but finished badly—full times, 32.1, 1.19, 1.49, and 2.23. Rayon d'Or is a speedy pony that could undoubtedly win races if he would only try his best; but will he, in a crowd of racers with colours up? I doubt it very much.

Mr. MacEwen's subscription griffin, Dye-see and Dye-understan, galloped a mile in 2.20—last half mile in 33 and 67—, the chestnut going a bit the stronger of the pair at the finish. Ali Baba (late Thunichgrun) covered six furlongs at a steady pace (time 1.40), his beautifully flying action attracting much attention, and I rather think we have never seen anything like his handsome pony's best form. Old Seward galloped three quarters of a mile alone, moving freely and well, and Waldo and Myth, from the same stable, also went singly over short distances.

Senegal (Mr. Hutchings) and Senator (Mr. Sampson) "powder" and a mile quarter in 5.59—last mile 35.69, 1.44, and 2.04—the old pony having all the best of the spin until close home, where the extra weight told, and it was a tight fit at the finish. Orlando and Golden Hope galloped separately, but at too slow a pace to suit my chronograph. Last year's Champions' winner moved so stiffly behind that I should not be surprised to learn that his old trouble of two years ago has returned. A better mover than Golden Hope is seldom seen, and if he only keeps sound—by no means a certain thing in my opinion—I will be a clincher to his own side. Lygdon strode alone a grey pony I failed to recognise, pulling double at the finish, and then Don John and Balmoral went a mile and a quarter in 3.26—cantering the first six furlongs and galloping the remainder of the distance. Don John looks like a race pony, but I doubt if he can stay.

Pao Shing and Busby were sent a steady gallop together—last three quarters 38, 1.15, and 1.50. The latter moved very nicely, but I should fancy that the Hongkong Derby winner is unsound and unlikely to get safely through a course of training. It is hard luck for Mr. Buxey, who has also Skipjack, Bombshell, Graying, Whitebait and Peacemaker under a cloud. Visitation and Victor strode along together at about three parts speed, but when it came to racing home the bonny pair came right away by himself, like the game little race-horse he is. I am certain to show himself at all distances. Visitation is so good that it is a great pity there is so little of him. Gridiron, Mr. Maclean up, went steadily for about six furlongs, but not fast enough to enable one to judge of his form.

The most sensational "pow" of the morning was when "Mister" Sammie's Salute galloped the German Cup course by himself in 33.65, 1.38, 2.13, and 2.47, finishing in admirable style and full of running. This performance is worth analysing, as it looks that Salute, if he keeps on his legs, is almost certain to walk in by himself for the Valley States, German Cup, and Hongkong Stakes. The dark grey was ridden by "Jim," whose present fighting weights about 115 lbs., but if my eyes did not deceive me to saddle used was a 22 lb. article, they used to belong to poor Bob Carrozz. I therefore reckon that Salute, who ran without shoes, carried a shade under 100, but on the other hand, "Jim" steered him very wide round the turns and kept an outside course the whole journey. In a field of ponies and ridden out to the end, Sammie's "comfort and joy" would on Saturday, with weight up, have covered the mile and a quarter in about 2.44, which is pretty tall travelling for a subscription griffin. Since writing the above, I regret to learn that Salute has gone amiss, and that ugly rumour of a dicky back tendon, etc., is prevalent. It is to be hoped this is not true—but Sammie's luck is proverbial.

Volcano (Mr. Hart-Buck) was not the slightest use to Vigor. In a mile and a quarter spin, the sturdy grey came away at the finish—time for full distance 2.50; last half mile 35 and 1.10. Mr. Tasmann's chestnut griffin Tamar was steered by Mr. Sampson over the Derby course in 3.56—last mile 2.24; and the same gentleman's "sub," Osmann and Tasmann, "powder" the German Cup distance in 32.64, 1.40, 2.19 and 2.55. The white is the better of the pair at present, but I doubt if he will be a fortnight hence. Striding along by himself, the Laird covered a mile in 35.69, 1.45, and 2.20; and this great leathering customer is by no means the least of the mob. Mr. MacEwen's steered "Waterloo" over the Valley Stakes course in 1.10 and 1.43, going very strongly the last quarter. Two of the Benedicks' "subs," a bay and a grey, were sent a mile

HONGKONG TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

(LATE THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.)

"RACES." "RACES."

SPECIAL attention is called to our extensive display of choice and fashionable materials for SUITINGS, OVERCOATINGS, TROUSERINGS, &c., comprising the latest Novelties and finest quality Goods ever imported to the East.

RACE JACKETS, RACE CAPS, RACE JACKETS,
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HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

(Late THE HALL & HOLTZ C. Co., Ltd.)

Hongkong, 29th January, 1890.

staples, tea and silk, has been on the whole steady, showing neither great gains nor great losses. The import trade in piece goods, owing to floods and distress in the interior lessening the demand, and also to the tightness of the money market at Tientsin, has been unprofitable. Rice, owing to the long continued autumn rains affecting the Szechwan, Hangchow, Kashing and other districts in Kwangsi and Chekiang, rose to a very high value at Shanghai, but profits were nevertheless much less from it than from bean oil. This latter article fluctuates in accordance with advices from the North; from last winter to spring it stood at about \$14, but has lately gone up to \$16 and shows no symptoms of a fall. The previous year, the Newchwang bean-crop was a very poor one, and although last autumn it was good, the new goods cannot reach Shanghai until navigation reopens in spring, consequently holders are very firm. Some firms have netted a profit of \$15, 60,000 or \$15, 70,000, a rare thing in this time. The autumn crop of cotton gave such good promise that speculators made considerable contracts, hoping to realise largely by selling at very cheap rates; but the untimely rain and the short crop in Japan came in to frustrate their expectations, first quality rising to over \$15. The only large gains were the dealers in the cotton, called Sha-hwa from the place of production, some of whom cleared as much as \$15, 70,000 or \$15, 80,000, as they bought cheap there and their cotton arrived at Shanghai just before the rice occurred. Junk-owners had been doing a good business in carrying tribute rice, but this year, owing to the remission of the tribute by the Peking Government for the neighbouring Kiang provinces in consideration of the scarcity of food in them caused by flood and drought, this transport only gave six or seven tenths of the previous employment to junks. There have been several failures among Cantonese firms and some of the Fokien ones are in a critical way. These two provinces furnish most of the outsiders doing business at Shanghai in cotton, sugar, tobacco, foreign goods and sea-weed, etc. Silver is very scarce in the native banks at the end of the year, consequently natives in want of money for the annual settlement flock to the foreign banks to borrow on every imaginable security. Not only at Shanghai, but at Hongkong and Singapore, however, money is hard to get at, the foreign banks declining in many instances to make the advances, even on unexceptionable security. This tightness of the money market has a very retarding effect on trade; but in this respect let us hope that the proverb may come true, "When things come to the worst, they are sure to mend."

The *Shan-pao's* retrospect of the trade of the year ended 20th January says: The silk market opened very weakly, and went on badly as it had begun for the first half of the year, threatening our merchants with heavy loss, but the more brilliant second half went far to compensate them. This spring the silk crop will be plentiful, but it remains to be seen if the foreign demand will be commensurate with the large supply. The decline in the tea trade, we are glad to see, is engaging the attention of those who are most concerned, and there is every prospect of a return of the old prosperity, as the improvements suggested are likely to be taken up in earnest very soon. Let us hope it will not be a case of "going to look for the bound when the hare has broken cover," or "mending the fold when the sheep is lost." The greatest failures this last season were black teas; green and Fungueyua distasteful, but by no means satisfactory. The temporary boom of the previous season had made our merchants greedy, and many new tea-firms came into existence on the prospect of a continuation of it; but the high prices asked by growers in view of the immense demand, and the difficulty of getting at money to purchase, baffled their hopes of a successful season. Native banks did pretty well, but the number of failures was so great that banking business on the whole must be considered to have done worse than the previous year.

Holders of opium clung tightly to their stocks till late in the year, up to June or July the market kept steadily falling, but autumn brought a rise and they cleared considerable profits. Our operators in sugar cannot do much when prices at the places of production are so high as they ruled this last year; they found the margin of gain very small. The metals, copper, iron, and lead, fluctuated greatly, the strong market of the concluding half of the year presenting an encouraging contrast with that of the first half; but the results were nevertheless on the whole a little disappointing. The cotton crop was seriously affected by the tremendous rain in autumn. Those who had made contracts before the rain came on, in the expectation of getting the cotton cheap and being able to afford to sell it cheap again, were grievously disappointed and had serious losses. Rice gave heavy profits to the fortunate holders, until in November, with the prohibition to export, came a universal stagnation for two months, which considerably diminished them. To their credit be it recorded, the rice merchants then showed no desire to profit by the distress and misery

of the hungry poor in Kwangsi by "cornering" the staff of life; and Heaven will undoubtedly make them prosper for it.

Silk piece-goods dealers lost on the whole, but not to any great extent; unfortunately this was not the case with foreign piece-goods.

Bean-oil was a splendid success, and the fortunate dealers in it will long remember the fifteenth year of Kwang Si with pleasure.

The number of thieves, bullies, robbers, and incendiaries in Shanghai, which seems to be increasing rather than diminishing, is a serious obstacle to the trade and the prosperity of the place. In spite of all the efforts of the police, we hear of constant thefts, burglaries, ear-rings and bangles snatching in broad daylight; and it is known that a very large proportion of the fires are caused by malefactors who start them with a view to plunder. We hope that the coming year will show an amelioration in this respect.

FROM PORT ARTHUR TO NEWCHWANG.

Formerly, when there was no communication between Chefoo and the Liaotshien Promontory, except by junk to Shaupingtau, Taitienwan, or perhaps Lushenko, which is the native name for Port Arthur, it was not very safe or easy to leave Newchwang for the south, or vice versa; but now one can generally count on a Chinese transport or gunboat, or on the courtesy of the commanders for the run between Port Arthur and Chefoo. It is only necessary to be well provided with ponies, carts, furs, bedding, food, and servants to make the overland trip to or from Newchwang a question of days. Some years ago I rode to Shaupingtau in five days, took passage in a junk on which there were 185 native passengers and 72 donkeys (besides myself), and was four days getting to land, west of Chefoo, to which place I had to walk, a distance of about 28 miles, through very heavy snow. My chief aim was to get to Shanghai, but the only chance of leaving Chefoo was by sailing ship to Swatow, whence I reached the Canton Settlement by P. & O. steamer, having been 38 days travelling to accomplish my object. My present intention, however, is to give you the route from Port Arthur to Newchwang, in case you should make up your mind to visit me, and thus allow me the great pleasure of reciprocating the genial hospitality I experienced at your hands. My saddle-pony, two carts, furs, bedding, chow-chow box, and servants, which I telegraphed for from Chefoo, arrived at Port Arthur on the 23rd December. I was waiting for them, having crossed in a gunboat on the 21st December. About noon on Christmas eve I left the great naval harbor, and at 7 p.m. was housed at Siachihotze, having accomplished 75 li. The road was hilly and stony, and we seemed to be nearly all the time near the sea. Judging from the map we steered due north and passed Society Bay, the highest mountains being three peaks of 1,380 feet. These were well to the east of us, when we were near the north end of Society Bay. On the 25th December at 5 a.m. we left Siachihotze, and going easterly, but with lots of tackling, we passed through the famous town of Kinchu at 10.30 a.m., 50 li, and took lunch at 11.30 a.m. at Ershilipu, 20 li.

This hamlet or village is so called because it is 20 li from Kinchu. We dined there, and leaving at 12.30 got on our resting place for the night, Shihoh, at 4.30 p.m., 40 li.

From daylight till nearing Kinchu we passed several forts, much better built than the usual ones, but which were so beautiful all over the province during the Franco-Chinese war. Some eight miles from Kinchu we reached the summit of the mountain, which I think in the chart is marked as 1,190 feet, and descended gradually for about four miles along very nice sandy or decomposed rock paths, the sea being in view nearly all the time. To the east of Kinchu, Mount Sampson (3,240 feet), snow-capped and with the sun shining fully upon it, stood out as a splendid monument of nature, and seemed to hold out its protecting arms over the beautiful valley in which Kinchu is situated. From Ershilipu to Shihoh the road was rather stony, and unpleasant for carts, but as I was riding, and walking by turns, I could take all the short cuts, and thus save the jolting which natives appear to enjoy so much. My boy scarcely got out of his cart, even when it was going on, one wheel, the other being in the air, from a collision with a huge boulder, and it was a question whether the horse would right itself or turn over. Perhaps as snow was falling there was some excuse for sticking in the cart, but I prefer the snow to the cart. This being Christmas day, I may remark, I added one of the puddings to the usual meal of rice and curry, which is always so palatable after being in the open air all day. But for the smallness of the inn one might be fairly comfortable. There which heated my kang was used for all the purposes of the inn, and the fuel consisted of dry leaves, roots and all kinds of rubbish. As the smoke curled round me, entering the eyes and throat, I tried to defend myself by doing an extra pipe, but although I persevered I could not tell really whether I was

Intimations.

smoking "Happy Thought" or millet stalks. Fortunately all the travellers go to sleep early, and I was not an exception, notwithstanding the most extraordinary noises that Chinese hotels are remarkable for.

26th December.—Our carts did not rise in good time, and so we did not start from Shihoh till 5.15 a.m., but the roads being much better, we got to Chuchiatun for lunch at 11 a.m., 65 li, and remained there till 1 p.m., when we left, and reached Whangchiatun for the night at 4.30 p.m., 40 li.

27th December.—Could not get ready to leave till 4.45 a.m., arriving at Kwangsi at 11 a.m., and leaving about noon got to the inn at Santauho for the night about 5 p.m., 40 li.

The roads to-day were very stony and altogether in valleys, the hills being very steep wherever they had to be climbed, so that we could only manage 90 li. About five li before reaching Santauho (three streams from the hills) I was cutting across a long stony and watery plain, and was surprised to see a native with bare legs, standing in a deep pool of smoking water, which turned out to be a sulphur spring, and the water was very hot, just as much as my hand could bear. It was very curious to note a comparatively small hole with hot water, in the middle of hard frozen mud, the name of the spring is Loongmintang. We must have been doing a lot of casting, going round and well away from the Port Adam coal mines, called on the chart Fuchu, opposite the Bay of that name, whence steering in a northerly direction we got located for the night between the hills marked 1,020 ft. and 1,120 ft. This left about 180 li for the next day, when I determined to get home by starting at midnight if possible.

28th December.—With all one's good resolutions we did not manage to clear Santauho till 3.30 a.m., but the roads being fairly good we timed at Shaktantal about 11.30 a.m., having accomplished 80 li.

Starting again at noon we passed the town of Kichu, having previously skirted the small city of Seongyau (before time) and got on the plain between the hills and Yingtau at dark, 70 li, but a heavy fog set in and melted the snow and we found ourselves in a vast sea of mud and melting snow—only about 35 li from home. If we persevered we risked being unsheltered all night. A breakdown would be ruinous, and seeing that my willing pony could not flounder through the mire at more than 1 1/2 to 2 miles an hour we made for the dim light of Hoshintun and put up at 7 p.m.

29th December.—Anxiety prevented sleep, and from 1 a.m. to 2.30 a.m. I roamed about, watching the stars and the weather, which was unusually and ominously mild. I then roused up the servants and at 3.20 a.m. we were on the road. Till daylight it was a painful task, the snow was through the half frozen mud and one's way through the mud was very rough. There a light north wind sprang up, the ground became hard, though lumpy, and mounting my pony I soon trotted home, glad, very glad indeed, to be at rest. To give an idea what the roads were like: it took me from 3.20 a.m. till 8 a.m. to go about 12 miles, but the carts did not turn up for nearly two hours longer. Total li 655—about 188 miles.

By steamer from the Promontory or even Port Arthur the distance is about 150 miles, and as the crow flies it would be 137 miles, so that with the windings round the hills and avoiding the different bays the calculation of 188 miles must be within the distance of ground actually covered, allowing for the tantalizing differences between large and small Chinese li.—"B" in N. C. Daily News.

AS TO POLITE LYING.

Some of the English people welcome Bishop Huntington's appeal for truthfulness, by which he means the abandonment of what he considers the fictions of polite society. It is probable that we shall hear of a truth-telling society on the other side, the members of which will be pledged not to say "not at home" when they do not wish to see a caller, or "chained to my room" when they do not want to see you, or "do call again" when they do not want you to call—persons who will pledge themselves to tell the plain and exact truth at all times. Such a society, we can believe, would break up in a row in a month. The members would hate each other and a black eye or a bloody nose might be a proper badge of membership.

We should like to see Bishop Huntington himself undertake to tell the naked truth only, on all occasions. We can imagine one of his sermons beginning: "My selfish, mostly ignorant and despicable hearers—I should like to call your attention to my text, but I know that you are not coming here to learn piety, but rather to show your good clothes and maintain a social position." Only Ruskin is allowed to speak with such brutal frankness.

These social fictions, which are not, after all, fictions, are necessary to tolerable existence. Politeness is not lying. To say that you are charmed to see a person whom you do not like personally and whom you had rather not see, is to use a phrase which means that the social institutions compel you to be charmed to the extent of words. To say that you are "not at home" when in fact you are at home, is not to lie. "At home" has come to mean visibility, and no matter what these words may have meant in the social world they mean only that you are not visible and the change of meaning is due to the goodness of the human race, to kindly consideration for others' feelings. What Bishop Huntington calls a lie is simply a phraseology, a form of words, meaning and understood as meaning the acknowledgment of a social, a human obligation. It is amiable. Since we are not yet in that noble condition where we can sincerely feel fraternally with all mankind, in which we can be really pleased to meet whoever has a human form, it is necessary and admirable that we should at least adopt the form of expression that belongs to that nobler state. A palace of truth would be a pig-sty in the present imperfection of mankind, if by truth we mean a disregard of those forms of intercourse which imply kindness which we are not always able to feel.—*Mitavakke Sentinal*.

To-day's Advertisements.

THE EAST BORNEO PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF CALL.

THE Directors having decided to make the FINAL CALL on the Shares in the above Company, notice is hereby given that the sum of Ten Dollars (\$10) per Share, will be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on or before the 5th day of March, 1890.

This Final Call will make the Shares fully paid up, and all Scrip in the hands of unregistered Holders should be sent in for registration. Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. annum will be chargeable on all Calls unpaid on due dates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
CHAS. F. HARTON,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1890. [23]

To-day's Advertisements.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"SUTLEY"
will leave for the above place, at 8 A.M., TO-MORROW, the 4th instant.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1890. [13]

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI AND KOBE.
(PASSING THROUGH THE INLAND SEA.)
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"VERONA"
will leave for the above places on FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at DAYLIGHT.
E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1890. [14]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

"ZAFIRO,"
Captain McCashin, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 4th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1890. [227]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAIPHONG,"
Captain Harris, will be despatched for the above Port, on THURSDAY, the 6th instant, at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LIPPAK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1890. [230]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA (FLORIO AND RUATINO UNITED COMPANIES).

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BOMBAY, having connexion with Company's Mail Steamers to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, GENOA, NAPLES (LEGHORN), and MESSINA; ALL MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE, and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO. Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD.

THE Company's Steamship

"BISAGNO,"
F. Valle, Master, will be despatched as above, on MONDAY, the 10th instant, at NOON.

At Bombay the Steamers are discharging in Victoria Dock.

For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to
CARLO VITTI & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1890. [238]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE KWON KWAN YEEN CHALLENGE CUPS, value \$300 and \$100 respectively. Also two Consolation Cups value \$100 each.

The 1st Stage of the Sixth Competition will take place next SATURDAY, the 8th February, at 2.15 p.m., commencing at 300 yards. Entrance Fee 20 cents.

A Lunch will leave the P. & O. Wharf at 2 o'clock, to take over intending Competitors.

The Second Stage will be shot off on Saturday, the 15th instant.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1890. [55]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the Matter of FLORA HUNTINGTON, Bankrupt.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Meeting of Creditors of FLORA HUNTINGTON will be held before the Registrar of the said Court, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of February, 1890, at 11.30 of the clock in the Forenoon precisely, for the purpose of declaring a Dividend. Creditors who have not yet proved must do so on or before the said 13th day of February, 1890.

Dated the 1st day of February, 1890.
EDW. J. ACKROYD,
Registrar.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

DIRECTORS:—C. EWENS, Esq., Chairman.

L. POESNECKER, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

J. D. HUTCHESON, Esq., Secretary.

CHANTREY INCHBALD, Esq., Secretary.

LEE SING, Esq., Secretary.

FUN PONG, Esq., Secretary.

The above Company is now prepared to supply PORTLAND CEMENT of best quality.

Offices—62, Queen's Road Central.

J. FOREMAN,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1890. [233]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Mr. G. J. W. KING, to Sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY, the 12th February, 1890, at 2 P.M., at his Residence No. 17, Mosque Junction.

THE WHOLE OF HIS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,

Comprising:—
REP. COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITS.
CENTRE TABLE, MIRROR PICTURES AND ORNAMENTS.
EXTENSION DINING TABLE, SIDEBOARD, WHATNOT, CROCKERY, GLASS, AND PLATED WARE.
DOUBLE IRON BEDSTEAD, IRON COTS, WARDROBES, CHEST OF DRAWERS, MARBLE TOP TOILET TABLE and WASH-STAND.
COOKING RANGE.
&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary. Catalogues will be issued and the whole to be on view on and after Tuesday, the 11th inst.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

quarter in 34, 68, 143, 218, and 244, the dun blue racing one locked together. The Ewo "Crack" Dunraggan rattled along in grand style; I timed him for a mile—34, 68, 144, and 217, but after passing the post he sailed away by himself at racing speed to the Black Rock, having previously killed a grey stable companion—Pedro Blanco, I was told. "Clocked" a capital spin between Dogberry and Claudio (or was it Antonio?) for half a mile, 321 and 67, but I think they must have travelled some distance when I picked them up. They are pretty evenly matched but, with a strong rider up, the chestnut would carry my checks.

I noticed the chestnut "sub" Enthusiast galloping, but did not time the performance. I am afraid this handsome little moke is not improving so much as could be desired. Deverton had the better of Wolden in a spin over the Valley Stakes distance—11/2, 34, 68, and 141. Blazer covered the final quarter of a half-mile spin 32 1/2 seconds. Squib and a grey griffin were driven a mile for all they were worth in 32, 67, 145, and 220. Liddle (Mr. Maclean) had a shade the better of Rosy Morn in a mile gallop, the winner registering 33, 67, 142, and 215. Leander (Mr. Sampson), Cream of the Valley, and an unknown were "powed" a mile and a quarter. The first named led from the start, the cream trailing off in the first quarter (time 32 1/2); the Valley Stakes starting post was passed in 65 seconds, but ascending the hill the unknown drew up and before the half-mile the Valley was reached by the gallop (time for six furlongs 1.40). Mr. Burey's griffin was also on terms. Nearing the Village Leander drew clear and at the quarter post (time 2.17) led about two lengths, but half-way down Cream of the Valley challenged, and Mr. Sampson had to ride hard to keep his place, the other now being out of the hunt. Fifty yards from home Mr. Darius's game little pony held the issue safe and won cleverly by two lengths in 2.50—a clinking good performance.

Aristocrat, going alone, made a mile in 34, 111, 148, and 221. Over the same distance Lochinvar beat Mack Slocar (Mr. Maclean) two lengths in 32, 65, 140 and 217, the latter returning to the paddock badly lame. It was a very close thing between Salpêtre and Cracker over a mile until a hundred yards from the judge's box; and then the old pony drew away and won easily—times 35, 110, 146, and 221. Fair Sport (Mr. Maclean) up to the 11/2 mile at a steady pace, but I question if this game little racer will stand training. After a long spell of trotting work, Grayling was sent along for three quarters of a mile—last half mile 36 and 110—but he galloped as if lame, finishing badly. Gerald was also on the course, but he can scarcely race at this meeting, and the prospects of both Bombshell and Skipjack appear hopeless. Mr. Sid's Derby griffin, Sonnenstrahl, Hotspur, Fidget, Mullingar, Wild Mint, Wild Sage, Daphne, and several others were at work, but I was unable to obtain a reliable record of their performances.

AN OLD SPORTSMAN.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1890.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

ROME, January 14th.
At a Railway Conference which is sitting here, one of the subjects for discussion will be the establishment of a special sleeping and dining express between Calais and Brindisi in connection with the sailings of the Peninsular and Oriental Co's steamers.

BOMBAY, January 14th.
The coals ordered by the naval authorities for the supply of the warships at Zanzibar have been countermanded.

CAIRO, January 14th.
Mr. Stanley arrived here to-day and was received at the station by the Grand Master of Ceremonies, all the Ministers, Sir Evelyn Baring, General Grenfell, and the members of the staffs of the British and Egyptian armies.

January 15th.
The Khedive has promised Mr. Stanley to give Emin Pasha command of a post at Suakin or Wady Halfa.

The Khedive has conferred the Order of the Osmanli on Stanley, and has decorated others of his party.

Emin Pasha has had a serious relapse.

BERLIN, January 15th.
The statement made in the *Tagblatt* that Glavewast, Major Wissmann's lieutenant, had been captured by Owanaheri, is denied.

The Emperor of Germany, in his speech to the Prussian Diet, said that the foreign relations of Germany were everywhere good.

LONDON, January 15th.
Advices received by mail in New York state that one hundred mutineers were killed in the revolt at Rio de Janeiro on the 18th December, and twenty-one of the leaders executed.

SOPHIA, January 15th.
The new Bulgarian loan has been covered six times over. Many subscriptions to it were received from Germany.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 16th.
The Czar, in his New Year's receipt to the Governor of Moscow, prays to God that the development of the resources of that country may continue undisturbed amidst the peace which is universally desired and thus rendering all happy.

LONDON, January 16th.
A jury in the Sheriff's Court has awarded a sum of one thousand pounds damages to Mr. Herbert Gladstone against Colonel Maitland, the London correspondent of the *Morning Post*, of Allahabad, for his having associated the name of the former with a certain divorce case.

CAIRO, January 16th.
Authentic advices received here state that a terrible famine is in the Sudan and that the mortality is enormous. All the fighting forces have dispersed in consequence.

January 17th.
Letters received from Siatia Pasha disprove the death of Khalifa.

LONDON, January 17th.
Mr. Justice Hawkins, in passing sentence on Mr. Ernest Fawke of one year's imprisonment, said that he hoped that the sentence would deter others from publishing atrocious and unjustifiable libels.

Admiral Fremantle with his squadron is returning to Zanzibar.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SANDAKAN, January 25th, 1890.

The heavy rain storms have now abated, but reports from all parts of the country tend to show that the damage done is very severe. On some of the rivers, notably the Kinabatangan, the natives state that they have never known such floods, although they have been residing on the river since they were born.

A Manila-man who had been administering a caning to his wife was killed by the lady, who stabbed him to the heart with a small knife. She has been tried and sentenced to one year's imprisonment. The Manila-man was employed as a coolie on the Royal estate.

A disturbance among the natives near Seganan in Darvel Bay, resulted in prompt action by the police under Mr. G. Hewitt; consequent upon the opposition shown to the police five natives were killed. A considerable force was sent to Darvel Bay, but their services were not required.

The British North Borneo Company have declared their first dividend of 28 per cent. on the paid-up capital.

The complaints of passengers by the steamer *Flintshire* on her last trip are loud and many. This is the "Holt's" boat, subsidised by the Government, that took the place of the regular steamer *Memnon*. Owing to leaks in the ballast-tank a number of passengers that were going north "to shake off fever" seriously imperilled their healths. The Government should insist on their agreement being properly carried out.

The "Farms" for this year have been let nominally to a Chinaman named Fung Ming Sheng, but, actually, I hear, to a syndicate at Hongkong, which Dr. Ho Kai is connected. The price to be paid is said to be as follows:—For the Opium farm, East coast, \$4650 per month; for the right to collect the Imports and Exports duties, East coast, \$3500 per month; for the pawnbroking farm, Sandakan, \$120 per month; and for the "Gambling Restriction farm" \$3,200 per month.

It appears that tenders were called for by advertisement in the Straits and Hongkong papers, but no advertisements were inserted in the only local paper; hence, when people found that the Imports & Exports duties, "farmed," they were much surprised. It remains to be seen how this method of collecting duties will work.—Our Governor has an idea that because these "farms" are in vogue in Perak they must be a success here, but many people differ with his Excellency, as the circumstances here are quite different to what they are in Perak, for while Perak depends on Chinese mining industries, we depend on European planting enterprise, and have Europeans and not Chinese to consider first.

"The Gambling Restriction farm" certainly ranks first and foremost both in the deceit of its title and in the bad effects of its results to the moral atmosphere of the place. Now, Exeter Hall, where are you—I invite you to have a look into this degrading institution, which ought to be called "The Gambling Inducement farm," or the "Farm specially instituted for the demoralisation of the natives."

Where are the Reverend Brymer Belchers and his confederates who stated some time ago at a meeting of the British North Borneo Co. that nothing would pay in Borneo "or be blessed" until they had sent out a minister to attend to the spiritual welfare of the community? And how will these no doubt well-meaning gentlemen have the conscience to pocket their 2 1/2 per cent dividend, partially gotten from the proceeds of this demoralising institution?

No one need be a Puritan to take objection to this institution, and the sooner it is overhauled and really made a "restriction" farm the better for the credit of the Government.

For Sale.

SYRUP OF FIGS



NATURE'S PLEASANT LAXATIVE

A Pleasing Sense of Health and Strength Renewed, and of Ease and Comfort

Follows the use of Syrup of Figs, as it acts gently on the

KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS

Effectually Cleansing the System when Constipated or Bilious, Dispelling

Colds, Headaches and Fevers

and permanently curing

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION

without weakening or irritating the organs on which it acts.

For Sale in 50c and \$1.00 Bottles by all

Leading Druggists.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAY FRANCISCO, CALIF. NEW YORK, N. Y.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and China,

Messrs. CRUICKSHANK & Co., Ltd.,

Chemists, &c., Hongkong.

FOR SALE.

EX S.S. "BRECONSHIRE."

A CONSIGNMENT of fresh PURE

SCOTCH HONEY, in 1 and 2 lb. tins.

CRUICKSHANK & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 28th January 1890. [195]

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR CLARETS,

VINTAGES 1870-1875-1878-1880-1884.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.,

2, Pedder's Street.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1890. [169]

FOR SALE.

THE American Brig "SWAN," of 28 Tons

Register, complete as she now lies in this

harbour.

For particulars apply to

G. R. LAMMERT,

Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1890. [15]

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

"LA HACIENDA"—AT THE PEAK

R. B. L. No. 21.

A LARGE and COMMODIOUS RESI-

DENCE, with sufficient Land for 3 or 4

Tennis Courts.

If required it is easily convertible into two

separate Dwellings.

For full particulars, apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT

& AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Victoria Buildings,

Hongkong, 19th December, 1889. [38]

FOR SALE.

AT THE PEAK.

"THE FALLS" on R. B. L. No. 28.—A

well built six roomed House, at present

let on lease for one year.

For full particulars, apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT

& AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Court of Bankruptcy.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1889. [28]

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS,

(REGISTERED).

AN ANTISEPTIC PAINT for the Preservation

of Wood, Walls, Ropes and Ship's

Tackle. May be applied to: Beams, Floors, Wains-

coting, Wooden Ornaments, Eaves, Roofs,

Wooden Sheds, Farmer's and Gardener's Imple-

ments, Carts, Posts, Fences, Stables, Gates,

Bridges, Boats, and all Timber underground.

Effectually excludes all dampness from walls

painted with it and entirely prevents the crum-

bling away and decay of both stone and bricks.

White ants do not touch wood painted with

Carbolineum Avenarius.

Used during the last 14 years with the utmost

success, as proved by numerous Testimonials of

living authorities.

Sold in casks of about 450 lbs. net. Price

8 cents per lb.

For further particulars, apply to

SCHEELE & Co.,

Sole Agents,

No. 16, Stanley Street.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1889. [36]

FOR SALE.

WATERBURY WATCHES,

REDUCED TO

\$2.70 each.

REPAIRS NEVER EXCEED 50 CENTS

for each Watch.

Orders from Outposts to be accompanied with

Remittance for Cost.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,

(Sole Agents in Japan and China

for the Sale of the above Watches.)

10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

Opposite Marine House.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1889. [22]

G. FALCONER & CO.,

WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANU-

FACTURERS and JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

OILS and VARNISH, BICYCLES and

TRICYCLES, SODA WATER MACHINERY,

JEWELRY, SANITARY COMPOUNDS,

BICYCLE WHEELS for JINRICKSHAWS.

Apply to

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,

Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1889. [11]

FOR SALE.

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

SACCONES SHERRY, PORT, CLARET,

HOCK, BRANDIES, WHISKIES,

MACHINERY, GAS ENGINES, SINGER'S

SEWING MACHINES, SCALES, PAINTS,

OILS and VARNISH, BICYCLES and

TRICYCLES, SODA WATER MACHINERY,

JEWELRY, SANITARY COMPOUNDS,

BICYCLE WHEELS for JINRICKSHAWS.

Apply to

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,

Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1889. [11]

For Sale.

INTIMATION.

F. Blackhead & Co.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,

AND

PROVISION MERCHANTS,

NAVY CONTRACTORS,

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 11, Praya Central,

(Opposite Pedder's Wharf).

SOLE AGENTS

for

RAHTJEN'S

GENUINE

COMPOSITION

FOR

THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS.

HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, specially manu-

factured for coating the inside of STEEL SHIPS.

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS

PRESERVATIVE AGAINST

ROTTING, DECAY, &c., of WOOD.



SAPOLIO.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SON'S

SAPOLIO

OR GENERAL CLEANING PURPOSES.

CHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX CLARETS

MAX HASEN'S FRANKFURT ON M.

CONSERVED MEATS

VEGETABLES and FRUIT

CEMENT from the celebrated Factory of Hem-

moor.

SWEDISH TAR and OREGON PINE

LUMBER.

FLENSBURG STOCKBEER.

ENGINEERS and BLACKSMITHS'

MACHINERY and TOOLS.

EVERY KIND OF

SHIPS' STORES and REQUISITES

ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT

REASONABLE PRICES.

ALL KINDS OF

COALS

SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1889. [130]

To be Let.

TO LET.

FROM 1st February next, Nos. 53, 55, & 57,

PEEL STREET.

Apply to

EDWARD GEORGE.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1890. [110]

TO LET.

FROM 1st March.

BAXTERHOUSE EAST, Bonham Road

Apply to

A. SETH.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1890. [214]

TO LET.

AT MAGAZINE GAP.

A BUNGALOW with five good rooms,

bath room, &c., and high basement.

Two Semi-detached HOUSES, 4 rooms

each.

These Houses are well situated, command

extensive views, and are very desirable

residences.

For rent and other particulars apply to

THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE,

Court of Bankruptcy.

Hongkong, 30th January, 1890. [205]

TO LET.

NO. 27, ELGIN ROAD, behind the Union

Church.

Apply to

ACHEE & Co.,

17, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1890. [199]

TO LET.

FROM the 1st March, the PREMISES in

Pedder's Street at present occupied by

Caldbeck, MacGregor & Co.

Also,

ROOMS suitable for OFFICES on the first

floor.

Apply to

CRUICKSHANK & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 28th January, 1890. [196]

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 2, "SMITH'S VILLAS" Maga-

zine Gap, a spacious five roomed HOUSE,

with basement and outhouse, excellent view.

Apply to

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1889. [21]

TO LET.

THE TOP FLOOR of Gibb, Livingston &

Co.'s Hong consisting of Five Spacious

Rooms and Three Bath Rooms suitable either

as Offices or Dwelling Apartments.

For terms, apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND

INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1890. [138]

TO LET.

Houses No. 1 and 2, "KIMBERLEY

VILLAS" at Kowloon, from 1st February,

1890,

and

HOUSE No. 4, "VICTORIA VIEW" Kow-

loon Point, from 1st February, 1890.

Apply to

A. P. ALVES.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1890. [180]

TO LET.

NOS. 75 and 79, WYNDHAM STREET.

Apply to

THE HEAD SHROFF

of Chartered Bank of India

Australia & China.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1889. [137]

TO LET.

ROOMS in "COLLIER CHAMBERS"

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1890. [133]

Intimations.

Dr. Knorr's
ANTIPYRINE.

(Dose for Adults 15 to 25 grains troy).

IS the most approved and most efficacious

remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE,

NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER,

TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING-

COUGH, and many other complaints. It is

also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recom-

mended by the medical Faculty. To be had at

every reputed Chemist and Druggist. Ask for

Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin

bears the inventor's signature "Dr. KNORR"

in red letters.

Supplies constantly on hand at JUSTUS

LEMBKE & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai—

Sole Agents for China. Beware of spurious

imitations!

Hongkong 20th May, 1889. [130]

A. G. GORDON & CO.,

LIMITED.

ENGINEERS, LAUNCH BUILDERS,

GENERAL and GOVERNMENT

CONTRACTORS, IRONMONGERS, COM-

MISSION AGENTS, VALUATORS, IRON

and TIMBER MERCHANTS.

WORKS:

BOWRINGTON, EAST POINT.

OFFICE:

9, PRAYA CENTRAL.

STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED,

Hongkong, 1st May, 1890. [54]

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAM-

WAYS COMPANY, LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour.

12 to 2 P.M. every half hour (Tiffin Car at 12.45).

3 to 7.30 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

THURSDAYS.

NIGHT TRAMS at 10.30 and 11 P.M.

SATURDAYS.

NIGHT TRAMS at 8.45, 9.10.30, 11 P.M.

SUNDAYS.

10.40 A.M.; 12 (NOON) to 2 P.M. every quarter

of an hour.

3 to 7.30 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

Special Cars may be obtained on application

to the Superintendent.

Single Tickets are sold in the Cars; Five-Cent

Coupons and Reduced Tickets at the Office.

MACFARLANE, FRICKEL & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1889. [510]

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA

DOCK COMPANY,

LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS and ENGINEERS

are respectfully informed that, if upon

their arrival in this HARBOUR none of the

COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand,

ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD

OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive

prompt attention.